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association of ideas in normal states and the author adopts as a working basis the subdivision of resemblance, contiguity, contrast and repetition. The symptoms of mania as then discussed, both as a phase of manic-depressive insanity and as a syndrome in other mental states, such as general paralysis and in certain cases of dementia præcox. Then follows a discussion of the incoherence and flight of ideas in mania. The fifth chapter is devoted to an analysis of the manic phase of eight cases of manic-depressive insanity, according to the conversational method, in order to clearly demonstrate the flight of ideas and the disturbances of association. It appears to us, that for this latter purpose, the test tables of Sommer would be preferable. These disturbances are studied according to a subdivision of sound, contrast, contiguity (either clear or vague), resemblance and repetition. The latter part of the book is devoted to an exposition of the association of ideas in the mentally weak, with experiments on the reaction time. The laws of the association of ideas do not vary in that they are fundamental. Whatever be the mode of psychic activity, the laws of resemblance, of contrast, of contiguity and of systematic association are always at the base. In mental disturbances, and notably in mania and states of mental weakness, the laws are absolutely the same as in normal conditions and act in the same manner. The loss of the higher faculties, the reduction and enfeeblement of attention, the plethora of ideas, are not alone able to explain these symptoms of mania. Both mania and states of mental weakness are the consequence of a very great enfeeblement of the psychic processes. The enfeeblement is not supreme, the thinking processes are the same as in normal states, only they are more defective. Psychological analysis shows that this enfeeblement is in the state of consciousness itself, and a simple difference of force modifies the course of the state of consciousness, in such a way that the result is either a cohesion of language or the extreme incoherence of mania.

*Recherches sur la Structure de la Partie Fibrillaire de Cellules Nerveuses a L'État Normal et Pathologique.* Par G. MARINESCO. *Revue Neurologique*, 15 Mar., 1904.

This paper is an exhaustive study of the neuro-fibrillar structure of nerve cells, as revealed by the new method of Ramon y Cajal, namely, treatment of the tissue with silver nitrate and reduction with pyrogalllic acid or hydroquinon. There are twenty-five illustrations, which show in an excellent manner, the distribution of the neuro-fibrils within the cell body, in both normal and pathological states. After treatment by the method detailed, the motor cells of the cord are of a brownish-red color with a bunching together of the fibrils into a net-work which takes the same color. This net-work is best seen and is most complete in the cords of newly born rabbits. In the base of the cone of origin the neuro-fibrils diverge and spread out in a fan-like manner; they then come together and form filaments which lose their fibrillary appearance. In the motor cells, the net-work of neuro-fibrils is more dense than in the cells of the nuclei of the motor cranial nerves, but even these latter do not present uniformly the same structure. In other cells the fibrils form a dense network around the nucleus. The direction and disposition of the fibrils follow the form and volume of the cell, but in fusiform, oblong and triangular cells, the fibrils traverse the cells without forming a network. The individual neuro-fibrils have not the same uniform dimensions, and in the triangular and oblong cells they have a fasciculated or striated appearance. Marinesco distinguishes two classes of network; the superficial or perisomatic, and the deep or peri-nuclear, and these latter

again have primary filaments which follow a long course in the cytoplasm and secondary short filaments which take a transverse direction. Some of the long fibrils have a serpentine arrangement. In experimental anæmia and rabies and also in secondary lesions after injury of the peripheral nerves, the fibrils diminish in number, become of a pale diffuse brownish color with a fine granular appearance, or may show fusiform thickenings along their course. These pathological appearances vary according to the intensity of the injury or toxine, or the duration of any of the abnormal conditions.

*The Psychological Bulletin.* (Literary Section of the Psychological Review, June 15, 1904.)

This number of the Psychological Bulletin is a happy innovation; it is entirely devoted to psychiatry and neurology and is produced under the editorship of Dr. Adolf Meyer, who writes the first paper in the number, devoted to the exposition of modern clinical psychiatry, especially as exemplified by the evolution of the recent German schools, under the leadership of Kraepelin, Wernicke and Ziehen. The second paper is a review by Dr. August Hoch of psychological and physiological tests made in connection with the study of various mental diseases, both from the standpoint of research and diagnosis. The review of psychological literature that follows consists mainly of abstracts of recent important books and papers bearing on neurology and psychiatry. Among these are the recent volumes by Bethe and Nissl on the anatomy of the nervous system, the Archives of Neurology of the London County Asylums, and finally minute abstracts of Bleuler's case of one-sided occupation delirium in a general paralytic, and Liepmann's remarkable case of one-sided apraxia, which has recently come to autopsy. The other reviews relate principally to current German, French and Spanish literature and comprise such contributions as Köster, Saint-Paul, Berze, Klippel, Ramon y Cajal and Dejerine.

*Der tic, sein wesen und seine Behandlung. Nebst eine vorrede von* PROFESSOR BRISSAUD. DR. HENRY MEIGE und DR. E. FEINDEL. Deutsche Autorisierte Ausgabe von Dr. O. Giese. pp. i-xii, 1-398. Leipzig und Wien, 1903.

The mental and motor disturbance designated by the title of this book has long been of considerable interest to psychiatrists and practicing physicians. But its general characteristics, and especially the conditions and factors in its development should be of equal interest to the student of general psychology. The authors have been for a number of years special students of their subject, and have not only a thorough acquaintance with the work of their predecessors, but have themselves contributed more to it than any other two workers in the field.

Their object in the present book is (1) to present clinical material that is itself of interest, and (2) to differentiate clearly tic from the numerous other forms of motor disturbance. The scope of their data and discussions, however, is wider than this statement of their purpose. The clinical material is presented in the form of copious illustrations taken from the histories of cases. To this attaches, in the reviewer's judgment, fully half the interest and value of the book, but it cannot be presented in a brief review. A history of a case, the "prototype of a tic patient," constitutes an introductory chapter and gives a general picture of the characteristics of tic.

The following chapter outlines the results of predecessors. The